The College

at Lake Forest

Lake Forest University

COMPRISES FIVE DISTINCT INSTITUTIONS

At Lake Forest—

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY FOR BOYS, - - Head Master, ALFRED G. WELCH, M. A.
FERRY HALL SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, - - Principal, MISS SABRA L. SARGENT
LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Co-educational, - - - Dean, JOHN J. HALSEY, LL.D.

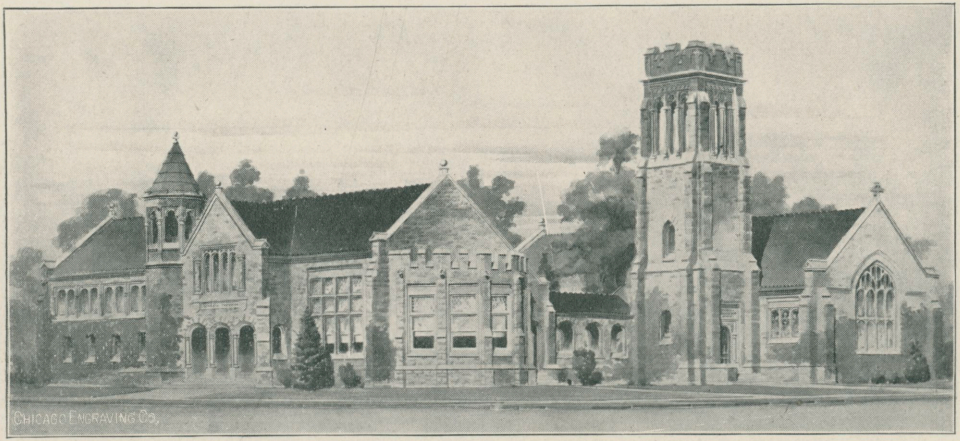
In Chicago—

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Dean, TRUMAN W. BROPHY, M. D., LL.D.
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW, - - - - Dean, HON. THOMAS A. MORAN, LL.D

The President of the University, REV. JAMES G. K. MCCLURE, D.D., has his home in Lake Forest.

"Let it be our hope to make a gentleman of every youth who is put under our charge; not a conventional gentleman, but a man of culture, a man of intellectual resource, a man of public spirit, a man of refinement, with that good taste which is the conscience of the mind, and that conscience which is the good taste of the soul."—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Harvard Anniversary Address.

"On the whole I do not think a better way can be found to bring the two sexes together, without that false glamour which obscures their knowledge of each other, than to put them side by side in the daily drill of a good literary institution."—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, "Oldtown Folks."



REID LIBRARY AND CHAPEL,

1899

The Gift of the Simon S. Reid Family of Lake Forest

Descriptive

Location—Lake Forest is situated on the high bluffs of Lake Michigan, twenty-eight miles north of Chicago, on the North-western Railway, and can readily be reached by twenty daily trains from Chicago or Milwaukee. The situation, one hundred and twenty feet above the water, in an old forest and amid numerous ravines, is one of great natural beauty, and it has become the site of many of the most attractive of Chicago's suburban homes. The town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants is quiet, well ordered, and free from many of the objectionable features of town life. Here is located the well-known golf club, "The Onwentsia," which makes Lake Forest a social center each summer, with its golf and polo and tennis. Life in Lake Forest is stimulating for a student, socially as well as mentally, and he cannot but go forth from its wholesome and invigorating air determined to act well his part wherever its arena may fall to him.

Culture, refinement, business enterprise, Christian institutions and influences, all gather here to give him an object lesson and an inspiration.

TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY

College Buildings

Equipment—The college campus is extensive and well wooded, covering about fifty acres. The main buildings are:

College Hall—The original building, containing laboratories, recitation rooms, and accommodations for forty young men, as well as the halls of the men's literary societies.

North Hall—A recently rebuilt dormitory for men, containing recitation rooms and quarters for twenty-five students, as well as the Y. M. C. A. hall. This is a finely designed dormitory, excelled in comfort by none in the West.

Lois Durand Hall for Women—This beautiful memorial building was erected in 1898-'99, and makes an attractive and comfortable home for forty young women. It is heated with steam and lighted with electricity, and is complete in all its equipment.

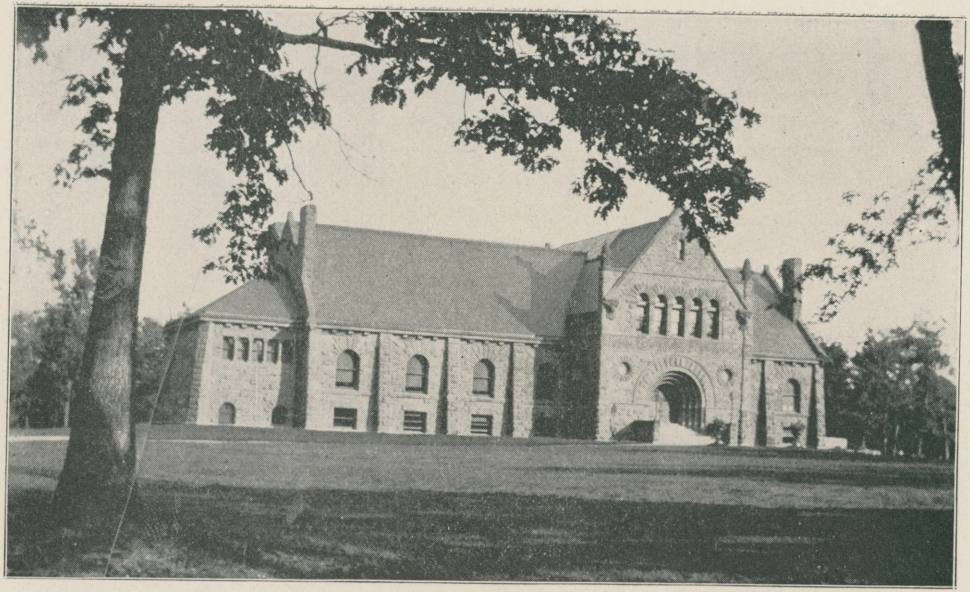
Durand Art Institute—A handsome structure of red sandstone, containing the general assembly hall, parlors, and recitation rooms.

The Gymnasium—Also of red sandstone. A building perfectly equipped for athletic purposes.

Lily Reid Holt Chapel—Erected in 1899, as the central building of the college life and associations; a beautiful memorial to a most beautiful life.

Arthur Somerville Reid Library—Is also a memorial to one of the alumni of the institution, and, like the chapel, with which it is connected by a cloister, is built of Bedford stone. The most recent improvements in library architecture and equipment have gone into its construction, and it is the abiding place of a choice library of 15,000 volumes.

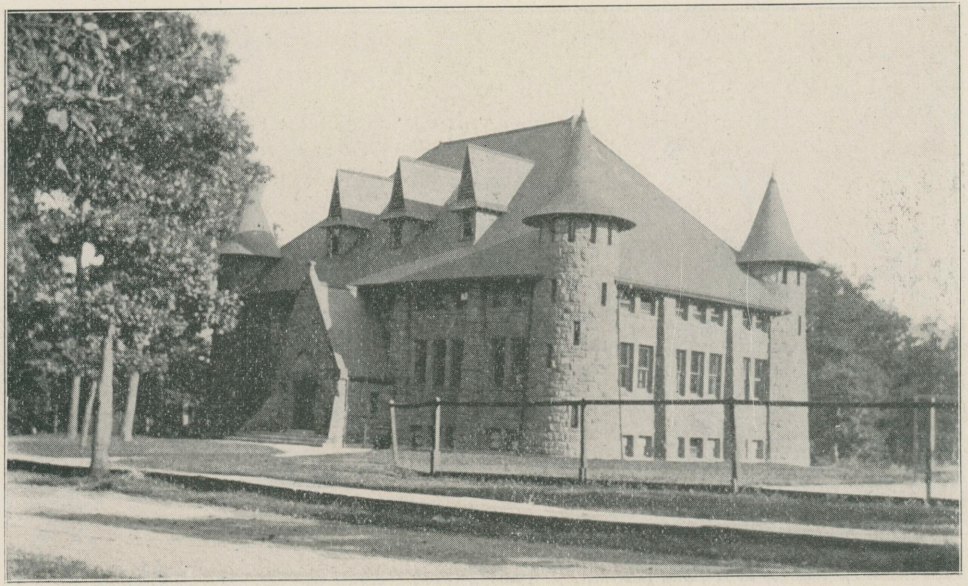
Alice Home—Still another memorial to the Durand family. This is a modern infirmary with all the conveniences that could be suggested to ready donors. It was opened in 1899.



DURAND ART INSTITUTE

1891

The Gift of Henry C. Durand of Lake Forest



GYMNASIUM

COLLEGE HALL

1878

NORTH HALL

1880–1898

Advisory

The Small College—The large college or university has its advantages. They are many and patent to all. It is not proposed to schedule them. But how is it with the small college? Has it no distinctive and peculiar advantages? There are at least two.

The first is to the student, as a *student*. In the smaller institutions the time and energy of the teacher are devoted to small groups, each individual of which is known in his strong points as well as in his weaknesses, and the work admits of being adjusted to his personal idiosyncrasies—each man may here get the best of what is going. Personal influence goes for all it is worth when there is personal contact. The mind is best led by those who are known—known as men of flesh and blood, of sympathies and purposes.

The other advantage is to the student, as a *man*. The man who is one of a vast multitude may have the enthusiasm which comes with numbers, but his individual part in the increased effect produced may be small. Men lose somewhat of the divine when herded, whether in mill, or army corps, or lecture room. The man who stands a little apart from his fellows and does his own pushing, develops thereby a sturdier manhood and a higher demand upon self.

The Western College—But if the small college, why the western college? Why not gather all the youth to the seaboard of culture where there are small colleges and great colleges for the choosing. Practical men must deal with the situation as it is. Here are the western youths seeking education, and in the majority of cases seeking it as they seek commodities, in a home market. If it be found of first-class quality at their own doors, it is made accessible to multitudes who must otherwise forego its advantages, or seek it at a relative disadvantage at a distance. The working young man who shoulders his own financial way through college, and makes the better student for it, should be and must be educated in the immediate vicinity of the labor market. That market is not confined to the East. Numerous centers of supply of the educational commodity must be scattered over the face of the broad land.

The mission of the small Western college is to receive within its walls the many reputable young men and young women who want an education on the spot, and to maintain through them and for them an atmosphere of purity and of earnest living, as well as high standards of intellectual attainment.

or Mathematics, or Philosophy, etc., as a *major* subject, to which six of his total of half year units must be devoted. These six will in most cases fall partly within the group of required subjects, partly in that of free choice. In connection with the major study a thesis must be prepared and presented before graduation.

The Aim—The curriculum is intended to secure to the student some entrance into the main fields of general knowledge as well as to give a special knowledge in some one direction. More than this, it is sought to impart a method involving accuracy, thoroughness and appreciation, which shall render the student well qualified for any work that the future holds in store for him. The hope is to produce the scientific habit and the sympathetic mind, and so to lay the foundations for that truest culture which both discerns and discriminates, but withholds judgment when there are not sufficient data for a decision.

Physical Culture—While the development of mind and character are the main aim, the care of the physical life is not neglected. Competent instructors are employed for both men and women, and all students are required, unless excused on physician's certificate, to take physical training regularly from November to April for two years. A finely equipped gymnasium affords every facility for thorough work.

The athletic spirit is fostered among the students by the use of tennis courts and baseball and football fields, and the student organizations for football and baseball have made an honorable record for Lake Forest for hard and stubborn play, and a high standard of manly conduct.

Explanatory

Entrance Requirements—These conform, without modification, to those recommended to the National Educational Association by its committee on college entrance requirements. They are the equivalent in general of the course completed in a standard high School. The student must offer

Two year's work in Rhetoric and English Literature.

Four year's work in not more than two other languages.

Two years in Mathematics.

One year in History.

One year's laboratory work in one of four sciences.

Two additional years of preparatory work must also be offered, but the choice of snbjects rest with the applicant.

By a year of work is meant one hour a day five days in the week through a school year.

The College Course—The course of study in the college is made up partly of required and partly of elective studies. Twenty-five units of one hour periods daily for half a year make the sum total. For thirteen of these units the subject of study is assigned for each student, although even here there is room for choice between similar subjects. Each student, also, beginning with the Sophomore year, is required to select a department of study, as Latin,

or Mathematics, or Philosophy, etc., as a *major* subject, to which six of his total of half year units must be devoted. These six will in most cases fall partly within the group of required subjects, partly in that of free choice. In connection with the major study a thesis must be prepared and presented before graduation.

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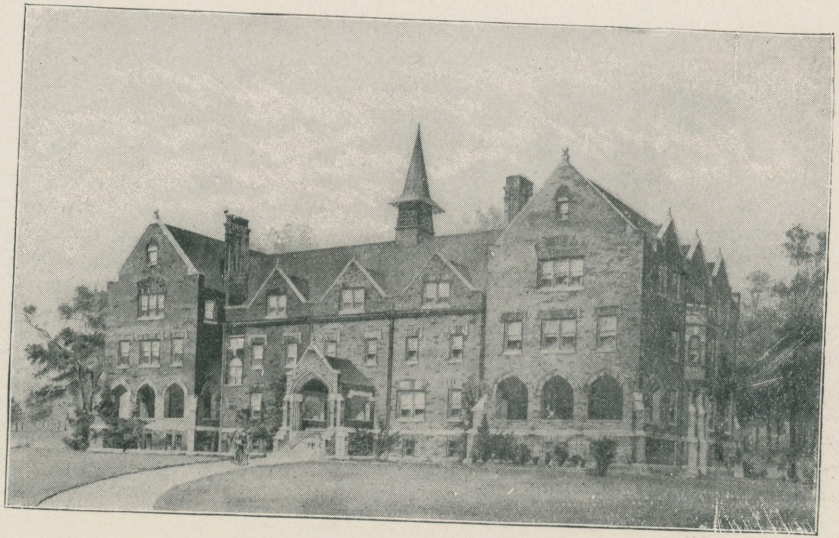
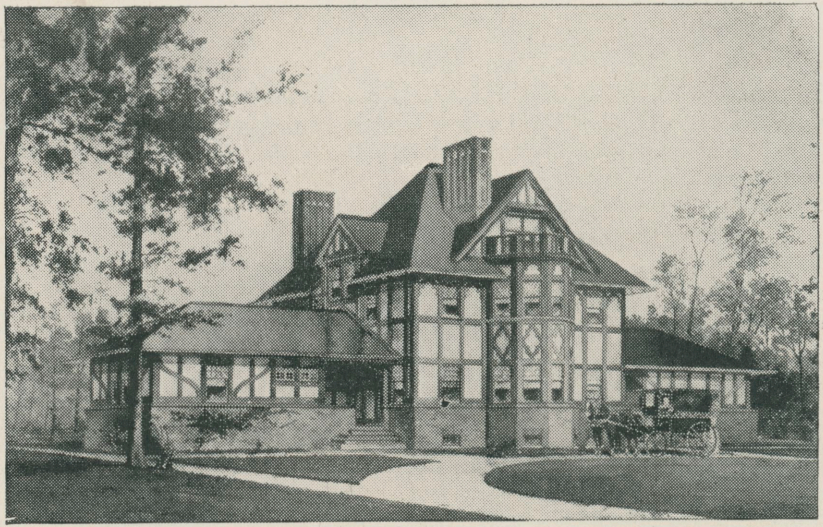


LOIS DURAND HALL
1898
The Gift of Henry C. Durand of Lake Forest



ALICE HOME
1898
The Gift of Mrs. Henry C. Durand of Lake Forest

Financial

The Expense—For young men who live in the dormitories several boarding clubs are conducted by student organization. The total expense of the year for young men ranges from $210 to $270. Tuition, which is included in this total, is $40. Board costs from $3 to $4 by the week. Rooms rent for from $39 to $59 a year.

For young women Lois Durand Hall provides rooms and boarding under the same roof. The total expense for the year ranges from $240 to $410, according to choice of room.

Self Help—There is more or less opportunity for labor in the town and about the institution. To aid students in coming into touch with such possible employment, the Y. M. C. A. has organized an employment agency for the dissemination of information.

Scholarship Aid—The institution holds a limited number of endowed scholarships, which are assigned from year to year to needy students, the selection being determined by merit, length of residence and priority of application. Not more than $40 is, as a rule, granted to any one student in a year. Twenty-four or twenty-five students may be provided for to this extent. The income of the D. K. Pearsons' loan fund is also loaned to students in sums not to exceed $100 for any one year, at an interest charge of three per cent.

Application for further information and for catalogues should be addressed to

JOHN J. HALSEY, Dean of Faculty, Lake Forest, Ill.

FERRY HALL
1868-1888

Traditional

Lake Forest University, though young, is strong in its traditions. The first tradition is that of hard work and a high standard, both for entrance and for graduation. The second is that of individuality in both teachers and students, involving fearless independence in the search for truth, and scientific tolerance for free expression of opinion. "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free" is the unofficial motto. The third is that of sobriety of conduct and self government by the student body in halls and town, but especially in class room. Disorderly class room exercises are unknown in Lake Forest, for the teacher enjoys in largest measure the respect of students who keep the peace for him, and leave for teaching all his best energies.

The fourth tradition speaks of devoted loyalty to alma mater. Nearly three hundred sons and daughters, scattered on every continent and in every profession, cherish with pride the *red and black*, and sustain by useful careers the reputation of the college to which they are glad to belong.

The College Song

Lake Forest dear, our alma mater,
Thy praise we sing with heart and voice;
Thy red and black float proudly o'er us,
And in thy glory we rejoice.
As stand thy brave old trees about thee,
Strong as thy lake's fierce waves in storm,
So stand thy children to defend thee,
While love in every heart beats warm.

Beneath thy forest shades reclining,
We gather knowledge at thy feet,
The happy days pass all too quickly
With friendships bright and pleasures meet
And when, in after years, life's striving
Shall turn our joys to care and pain,
The loves and friends of alma mater,
Our richest treasure shall remain.

Lake Forest, when farewell we bid thee
And from thy College halls depart,
As when, by land or sea divided
The love of country fills the heart;
When courage fails, our hopes are dying,
Our thoughts shall ever turn to thee,
Our watchword be, till time is ended,
"For God, Lake Forest, Victory!"

—KEYES BECKER, '89.

The Lake Forest Presbyterian Church

This structure has an interesting history, which was briefly related by President McClure in his inaugural address June 16, 1898, as follows:

"The building in which we are gathered suggests history. The stone of these enclosing walls once formed the very church in which the purpose of Lake Forest University had its birth. Earnest men, who foresaw the development of the Northwest and who wished to provide for the intellectual and religious needs of the coming population, met from time to time within the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, to consider what could be done for those needs.

"When Thomas Butler Carter, in February, 1856, arose among those earnest men and made the motion that the association be formed which resulted in the place and University of Lake Forest, the stones in these walls were around him and heard his words. That motion prevailed. The land to-day in our site was purchased, the plan for an educational institution was drawn up, provision by gift and sale of property was made for starting a University, and Lake Forest became a name and a fact.

"Later, when the fire of 1871 dissolved much of the building material of Chicago, it found the stones of this church unconquerable. The whole interior of the Second Church was destroyed; the walls stood—unharmed.

"These stones, preserved, as it would seem, by Providence for so memorable a purpose, were brought to this ground, were built into this church, and to-day they are witnesses that the thought, prayer and labor of the earnest men of the past have not failed."

THE CHURCH

Lake Forest Song

1 In the shelter of thy woodlands
Lifting up brave boughs on high,
By the glory of thy waters
Reaching out to meet the sky,
Fair Lake Forest we have gathered
In the spring of hope and youth
For the sowing that shall ripen
In the harvest fields of truth.

2 We can feel about us widening
The vast freedom of the West—
May it mean for us the freedom
To achieve our nature's best!
May our spirits broaden grandly
In the grandeur of our land,
Till upon the mighty prairies
Conquerors of life we stand!

3 As we turn the page of Nature,
Searching out her hidden ways,
As we trace the slow unfolding
Of the past historic days,
As we reap the ripened wisdom
Of the ages gone before,
May we watch for Truth and greet her
With an ever open door!

4 Dear the spot where we have gathered
In the freshness of the day!
Bright the hours that glide above us
Hastening on their noiseless way!
Dear Lake Forest, well we love thee!
Fondly shall our backward gaze
Seek thy pleasant fields of learning
Wrapped in memory's golden haze.

—Miss Julia Larned.